

The Lacombe Guardian

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Great Russian Drive Continues

London, June 15.—The twelfth day of the great Russian offensive against the Austro-Hungarians and Germans from Volhynia to Bukovina shows nowhere any signs of slackening. All along the front fresh gains for the Russian troops and the capture of thousands of additional prisoners and of guns, machine guns and war supplies are claimed by the Russians.

The aggregate number of prisoners now exceeds 150,000. While semi-official advice from Petrograd give a report that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, the latest official communication from Austrian headquarters, dated June 14, says the troops of Emperor Francis Joseph are making a stand east of the city and have repulsed Russian attacks.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE

Petrograd, June 11, via London, June 12.—The similarity between Gen. Brusiloff's advance last week and the Russian drive against the Austrians at the beginning of the war is generally commented upon here. The difference, however, is pointed out—that General Brusiloff's initial blow has been considerably more effective and the retreat of the Austrians before it more precipitate than during the initial weeks of 1914.

The net result of the week's operations has surpassed the expectations of the most ardent believers in the southern leader's ability. With upward of 72,000 prisoners (the latest official statement now places the number of prisoners at about 108,000) and, immense booty, with the communications between Austrian armies around Czartorsk and Rafalowka and those in the neighborhood of Czernowitz seriously threatened, there is intense rejoicing among the military and civilian population.

KITCHENER WAS A

MAN, HUNS SAY

Berlin, June 8.—Newspapers here devote much space to the death of Earl Kitchener, whom they generally acknowledge to have been an organizer of the greatest ability. But there seems to be no disposition to exaggerate the importance of his death.

The Lokal Anzeiger, commenting rather bitterly, declares that Kitchener's wars were mainly won against spearmen and half-naked wild people, and that the Boer war was mainly won by interfering women and children and permitting thousands to die Count von Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, also indulges in personalities. The other papers, however, for the most part, refrain from attacking Germany's dead opponent.

The Tagliche Rundschau openly confesses to dislike, but also admiration for Kitchener, saying: "He was an honorable enemy. He never visited Germany to admire our manœuvres. He never dripped with honeyed phrases about a rapprochement, and never pretended to love us. We thank him in death for that. He was a brutal man, but he was a man."

GREECE GETS ROUGH

JOINT FROM ALLIES

London, June 9.—The official press bureau states that the Entente Allies have informed the Greek government that as a result of its negotiations with Bulgaria and Germany they would take all measures necessary to enforce the treaties safeguarding

Greek unity and the Greek constitution.

In consequence the Greek commander of the port of Salonika has been replaced by a French naval officer and entry to the port has been refused to Greek ships from Kavala. An embargo has been placed on Greek ships in French ports.

Athens, June 8, via Paris, June 9.—There is general rejoicing here over the decision of the government for demobilizing. It is not thought the present government will be able to continue in power after the army is disbanded.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE

What is the real situation in Greece?

According to recent dispatches, it looks very much as if there is some sort of agreement between Greece and Bulgaria, whereby the latter is allowed with impunity to violate Greek neutrality, which King Constantine so steadfastly refused to allow the allies to violate by taking Serbian troops across his dominions.

Meanwhile ex-Premier Venizelos is putting up a heroic struggle against the sinister influence that seem determined to force Greece in with the enemies of the Entente. Should Venizelos prevail, and the pro-German royal clique be overthrown, there is no doubt that the people would eagerly take their stand with the allies.

Here, then, we see the tragic spectacle of a people being destroyed and their honor sold to foreign interests by those whose duty it is to serve them. Did the great mass of the people but know the truth there is no doubt that the victors to Greece and to the Entente would be given short shift.

HOW THE POPE STANDS

ON QUESTION OF PEACE

Rome, via London, June 7.—Reports that Pope Benedict and King Alfonso of Spain are jointly striving to cooperate with President Wilson's efforts on behalf of peace are denied at the Vatican. It is explained that the pontiff approves of any initiative intended to hasten peace, but realizes that the Central Powers are not willing to end the war, because they hope to gain a real advantage from the military situation and thus gain peace on favorable conditions. Such conditions, it was explained, would be contrary to the pope's explicit declaration that peace should be just and equally favorable to all the belligerents, a condition imperative to avert future wars.

GREEKS DETAINED

Marseilles, France, June 12.—Nine Greek steamers in this port are being detained on an order from the French ministry of marine. Other Greek vessels in the Mediterranean are being brought in as a consequence of the blockade by the Entente Powers against Greece.

CHANGE IN TRAIN TIME

The time of all trains north and south from Lacombe has been changed during the week, and following is the new time schedule:

Going North—4:24 (early morning)—Through to Edmonton.
Going North—8:45 (morning)—Red Deer Local.
Going North—12:34 (noon)—Through to Edmonton.

Going South—3:06 (early morning)—Through to Calgary.
Going South—11:27 (morning)—Through to Calgary.
Going South—20:55 (evening)—Red Deer Local.

The train from the East Branch arrives here at 11:10, and departs going East at 13:10.

The Liquor Act

CHAPTER 4
Province of Alberta
1916

Coming into force and effect on Saturday, July 1st, 1916.

Cut this advertisement out for future reference. It will only appear once.

The attention of all people of the Province of Alberta is publicly directed to the fact that the present Liquor License Ordinance ceases to exist at midnight, on June 30th, 1916, and is succeeded by The Liquor Act, a prohibition measure which comes into full force and effect on July 1st, 1916. A few of the provisions of the Liquor Act are quoted herewith for public information, and all parties interested are advised to address the undersigned for complete copies of the Act.

The Act is a prohibitory measure, so far as it is possible to make it on Canadian laws. The government of Alberta intends giving the Act strict and impartial enforcement, and invites the cooperation of all peace officers and the general public in this respect.

Who can sell or dispose of Liquor. (Inside Alberta).

1. Government appointed Vendors.
2. Druggists (for medicinal purposes only).
3. Sheriff or assignee (under judicial procedure only).

Who can sell Liquor, Manufactured in Alberta, for Consumption outside of Alberta.

1. Brewers.
2. Distillers.
3. Dominion licensees (makers of essences, etc.).
4. Warehouse Exporter (Section 27).

Who can administer professionally or give Liquor in Alberta.

1. Registered Dentist.
2. Registered Veterinary Surgeon (to animals only).
3. Hospital official, hospital nurse, midwife or manager (to hospital patients only on physician's prescription).
4. Attendant on a sick person (on prescription from registered physician).
5. Registered physician in regular practice.
6. Minister of the Gospel (for sacramental purposes only).
7. Occupant in dwelling house only (except to a person under 21 years of age. Liquor can only be administered to a person under 21 years of age on prescription and by the father, mother, guardian or physician of such person).

Who can possess Liquor in Alberta.

1. Occupant of dwelling house (limit one quart of spirit and two gallons of malt liquor).
2. Person regularly engaged in mechanical business (limit 10 gallons alcohol).
3. Persons regularly engaged in scientific pursuits (limit 10 gallons alcohol in use to preserve specimens).
4. Minister of the Gospel (for sacramental purposes only).
5. Incorporated public hospitals, quantity not limited, but can only be administered to patients on physician's prescription).
6. Sheriff under execution or judicial process.
7. Assignee in bankruptcy or insolvency.
8. Common carriers, for transportation only (quantities limited as allowed by Act).
9. Brewers, distillers, Dominion licensees (must all be manufacturers).
10. Exporter, in warehouse only (restricted to sales outside Alberta).

12. Physicians in regular practice (limit two quarts).
13. Dentists (limit one pint).
14. Veterinary surgeons (limit one gallon for animals only).
15. Druggists (for prescriptions only and compounding).
16. Vendors (as allowed by the Act).

What is a Dwelling House? Section 3.—The expression "private dwelling house" in this Act shall mean a separate dwelling with a separate door for the ingress and egress and actually and exclusively occupied and used as a private residence.

Places where Liquor cannot be sold, consumed or given.

A "private dwelling house" shall not include or mean and shall not be construed to include or mean, any house or building occupied or partly occupied or used as an office (other than a duly registered physician's, dentist's, veterinary surgeon's office) or as a shop, or as a place of business, or as a factory, or as a workshop, or as a warehouse, or as a club house, or clubroom, public hall, or hall of any society or order, or as a boarding house, or as a lodging house where there are more than three lodgers other than the members of the family, or as a living stable, or as an inn, tavern, hotel or other house or place of public entertainment, or any house or building, the rooms or compartments in which are leased to different persons, or any house or building mentioned in Section 48 of this Act, or any house or building where for money or other valuable consideration any goods or chattels are kept for sale, or sold, or meals given or lodging provided, nor shall it include or mean to be construed to include or mean any house or building connected by a doorway or covered passage or way of internal communication, except by telephone, with any place where liquor is authorized to be sold under this Act, or with any office except a duly registered physician's, dentist's, a veterinary surgeon's office, or with any place of business, factory, warehouse, workshop, clubhouse, clubroom, hall before mentioned, boarding house or lodging house as aforesaid, living stable, inn, tavern, hotel, or other house or place of public entertainment or resort or with any house or building mentioned in Section 47 of this Act.

Section 24 of this Act makes this prohibition: No person with in the Province of Alberta, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, shall have, keep, or give liquor in any place whatsoever other than in the private dwelling house in which he resides, except as authorized by this Act.

Section 51. "The burden of proving the right to have or keep, or sell or give liquor shall be on the person accused of improperly or unlawfully having or keeping or selling or giving such liquor."

Section 71. Police officers, policemen, and constables shall have the full authority to enforce any of the provisions of this Act.

Such alcoholic preparations as are made according to a formula of the British or United States Pharmacopoeia, can be sold only by a qualified druggist. This refers to tonic wines, etc., sometimes sold outside of drug stores.

F. G. FORSTER, Chief Inspector.

Newspapers publishing this advt. without authority will not be paid.

THE KAISER'S HUMOR

The Kaiser is a humorist. The trouble with the sturdy Britisher, the enthusiastic Frenchman, and the slow-thinking Russian,

is that they have not been looking for mirth in the German emperor, particularly at this time, and have not recognized his peculiar mental bent. A man who can look complacently and not go mad at such terrible, horrible slaughter of his people is not mentally constructed as other people are.

But in humor nothing can compare to the Kaiser's address to the sailors after they had completed their mad flight to the haven in front of the pursuing British enemy. When they had got far inland, put up the bars and locked all the doors, the Kaiser raised his voice and spoke about the triumph over the great British fleet.

Nothing so nearly compares to the description given some years ago by the Arizona Kicker of the decisive way that its editor lay upon an irate reader. "As we lay prone on our back, grasping his knees on one side, we continued to bruise his clenched fist with different parts of our face." It was a great triumph.

The Kaiser's bombastic speech of triumph after the Jutland battle is even more grotesque. There is strong reason to believe that the Huns are making a last desperate attack. Our people do not understand the full meaning of the blockade of German ports. British papers are full of convincing stories of the extent of it. The German fleet, driven to the extremity, was evidently planning some way out when it met the British fleet. It will be some considerable time before it again puts out to sea.

On the west the Germans are battering against an impenetrable wall. They are on the offensive, which in trench warfare of that kind means losses vastly superior to the allied forces. The Austrians are at the limit of their offensive, and their armies are now in the mountains unable to move forward. The Bulgarians and Turks pay now no strength to the Huns, though the Turks continue to put up a hard fight against the Russians. And from the east, the Russian bear, after his long hibernation, has emerged strong and fully equipped, and is bearing down against the ill-prepared enemy. The beginning of the end is not far distant if it has not already come.

Facing such a situation on all sides, the Kaiser closes down the door of the cyclone cellar, bolts the door, and maddened by hunger and shivering friends that they have won a great victory.

MINISTER OF FINANCE APPEALS FOR EFFORT AT GREATER PRODUCTION

Ottawa, June 12.—The minister of finance today expressed to the press his view that it was in the highest degree important that the agricultural production of Canada should be as great as possible this year, and that every effort should be made to that end by the community. Canada's ability to support the war rests upon her credit, and that credit, both at home and abroad, depends in large measure upon our production. "So, plant, raise, produce" must be our motto in order that the Dominion's financial condition may be continued until the end of the war.

THEY HOPED TO SEND OUT FAST DESTROYERS

Amsterdam, June 12.—An interesting fact has just come to light as to the German admiral's intentions in connection with the naval battle on May 31. A large number of very fast commerce destroyers were conveyed by a German battle fleet on the night preceding the battle, the intention being to evade the British grand fleet during the heaviest, which was probably not intended to amount to a general engagement.

The Germans wished to give the commerce raiders an opportunity to repeat the exploits of the Emden and Moewe. In this there is every reason to believe they failed utterly and that few, if any, of the ships destined for that purpose returned to port.

Canadians Put Up Gallant Fight

London, June 12.—In the recent desperate fighting at Hooge the troops engaged included units of the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Royal Canadian Regiment, and Canadian infantry.

The northern end of the line was first attacked; it was held by the Princess Patricia's. Here and in the Sanctuary Woods was the scene of fighting of the most desperate kind.

Occupying the middle of the ground over which the enemy concentrated his fire was the battalion of Canadian mounted rifles. It was hell over the whole line, and not only over the front line itself, but in the region behind, where lay places known as Maple Copse, Observatory Ridge, and Armagh Wood. Each of these names will be written large on history. Other battalions came up through the barrage later to assist the mounted rifles, and few things finer, it is said, were ever seen in the war than the way they were taken up.

To the dazed and broken remnants of the men in the trenches the enemy was not visible until close at hand. One battalion, few of the men who remained had any rifles left for use, even if the men had been fit to use them. But when they saw the enemy coming toward the trenches to meet them, they charged magnificently but pitifully to their deaths, "some 18 and dead and staggering, with no weapons but broken rifle bits, bits of entrenching tools, and in some cases only their fists. It is of such men that the German communists foolishly say: "The number of prisoners taken was small, because the enemy ran away."

The reason so few prisoners were taken was that the Canadians fought to the last against guns, rifles and bombs with broken rifles in their hands.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Winnipeg, June 12.—A dispatch to the Winnipeg Telegram from Ottawa today says: "The total officers' casualty list, according to a telegram received today by the adjutant-general, is 131 killed and 735 wounded in the recent fighting, while of the non-commissioned officers and men 6,795 are reported wounded and 1,985 killed. From the extent of the losses, however, it is believed here British troops are included, and information is being called for."

89th BATTALION HAS LANDED SAFELY

Ottawa, June 12.—It is officially announced through the chief censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England: 38th battalion, Ottawa. 88th battalion, Victoria. 89th battalion, Calgary and Red Deer. 90th battalion, Winnipeg. 96th battalion, Toronto. 99th battalion, London. 76th N. B. siege battery, St. John, N. B. Drafts and details.

SUNK THIRTEEN SHIPS

Odessa, via London, June 12.—Russian torpedo boat destroyers have sunk thirteen large Turkish ships laden with merchandise off the Anatolian coast.

Soldiers recruited in Nova Scotia will have the privilege of voting in the elections of June 20, whether they are in the trenches or at home. The government and the opposition were at unit in extending this right to the men in khaki.

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada. Why has it become so popular? Because it heals wounds, soothes skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not try it and see for sure?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary salve. Most of these are made of salicylic acid. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely pure.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. It kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Try how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores sell it. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.



Why Haul The Extra Burden

The burden of friction means a shorter life for horse, harness and axles.

MICA AXLE GREASE

kills friction—makes a perfect bearing surface.

Dealers Everywhere
The Imperial Oil Company
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

The Half Million Men

The West is Doing Its Share in Proportionate Equipment

Figures published by the Winnipeg Telegram show the astonishing fact that apart from the province of Quebec, the Dominion has raised up to realization of the authorized army of half a million men.

Taking the Dominion by provinces, it is found that Ontario has raised more than her population would warrant in proportionate distribution of the half million army. British Columbia and the Yukon have to raise only 5,000 men to be up to strength. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northern Ontario, the territory still administered as Militia District No. 10, requires only seven thousand additional men to be up to strength.

Further east the prospects are not quite so bright. But Ontario should not find great difficulty in raising a large part of the 41,000 men still required for her proportion, nor the Maritime provinces the 36,000 men required there.

Quebec is, of course, the draw back. In proportion to population Quebec should raise an army of 138,000 men, and so far has recruited only 32,000. Some means must be found of awakening Quebec to the nation's needs. The other provinces already require to raise only 86,000 additional men to have the whole proportion required of them. Quebec is 106,000 short of her proportion.

Enthusiasm now totals about 315,000 men, a figure truly astonishing.

An Oil That is Priced Everywhere—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was put upon the market without any flourish save thirty years ago. It was put up to meet the wants of a small section, but as soon as its merits became known it had a whole continent for a field and it is now known and prized throughout this hemisphere. There is nothing equal to it.

"Children," said the Sunday School superintendent, "this picture illustrates today's lesson. Lot was warned to take his wife and children, and flee out of Sodom. Here are Lot and his daughters, with the wife just behind them, and the Sodomites in the background. Now, has any girl or boy a question before we take up the study of the lesson for today?" "Please, sir," piped the latest graduate from the infant class, "where's the Sodom?"—Harpur's Monthly.

Barricades on Wheels in War

Reversion to Shields and Armor in Modern Warfare

The present war has upset so many previously accepted principles as to what has hitherto been considered modern warfare that the reversion to shields and armor does not come as a surprise. In their early stages of the war, there was a preference for small shields, because of their portability, protection of the individual soldier in the trench, economy and adaptability, to the requirements of the sapper, and the barbed wire destroyer.

The Russian has a prohibition for the shield, and during the battles that determined the fate of Poland they employed shields so large that they had to be mounted on wheels. But experience has proved that this shield is of little value when the fire has found its target.

When, after a storm of high explosive, the enemy created a breach in the trench, the Russians were compelled in many instances to abandon positions held by their shielded troops, with the result that many of these revised methods of defence fell into the hands of the enemy.

An authority on the subject makes this observation: "We may draw the conclusion that the use of small shields can be used to good advantage, but larger shields, because of their bulk, are not a success. Protection against light arms and artillery fire during an attack in the open remains a matter of concernment with each man taking advantage of such cover as he can find."

So that there is still much left to the individual initiative of the soldier.

As long ago as in the wars of the Greeks, shields or shelters of metal were employed in the trenches, and were only abandoned when gun powder gave us cannons and other artillery.

Bringing Down Aeroplanes

Guns Are Now Bearing the Enemy

The steadily increasing number of aeroplanes that are brought down by anti-aircraft guns, along with the long lists of aces in the casualty lists, point to the fact that the gun is gaining the superiority over the flyer. Not only has the weapon been improved, together with the projectile, but the sighting arrangements have also undergone a most radical modification and simplification to facilitate the expeditious picking up of the range and laying of the weapon upon the rapidly moving enemy.

As rapidly of fire is also highly important, special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of the weapon, its system of recoil, and loading arrangements. The principles of the French rapid-fire system, as shown by the famous "25," have been widely copied and adapted to this particular duty, with the result that the anti-aircraft gun "25" is now the most formidable type in service.

The disposition of modern weapons combined with the system of firing, has also undergone a revolution. Instead of a battery of guns being devoted to the mechanism of the weapon, they are now planted upon a mathematical and scientific basis, and the firing is quite as methodical.

It is now possible to ensure that a whole unit is passing over a certain time. The latter may represent the height of the clouds, or the altitude of the aeroplanes. As soon as the aeroplanes pass over the range of one group of guns it enters that of another group, and in respect of the direction of flight. Moreover, this system possesses the advantage of flexibility, since additional units can be brought into use with the minimum of delay and difficulty.

One result of this present superiority of the gun over the aeroplane is that the aeroplanes have been forced to fly at greater altitudes than was formerly the case. Machines have been brought to the ground, and having been struck at a height of 8,000 feet. At the moment over 10,000 feet is not regarded as being a safe level.

He serves a bad master who serves the machine. —X.

GLASS OF WATER

Upset Her

People who don't know about food should never be allowed to feed persons with weak stomachs. Sometimes a young woman had an attack of scarlet fever, and when convalescing was permitted to eat anything she wanted. Indiscriminate feeding soon put her back to bed with severe stomach and kidney trouble.

"There I stayed," she says, "three months, with my stomach in such condition that I could eat only a few spoonfuls of milk or beef juice at a time. Finally Grape-Nuts was brought to my attention and I asked my doctor if I might eat it. He said 'yes and I commenced at once.' "The food did me good from the start and I was soon out of bed and recovered from the stomach trouble I have gained strength and am able to do all household duties, some days I eat a long enough to eat my meals. I can eat anything that one ought to eat, but I will continue to eat Grape-Nuts as a tonic and supper and like it after every day." "Considering that I could stand only a short time, that glass of water seemed so heavy," I am fully satisfied that Grape-Nuts has been everything to me and that my return to health is due to it.

"I have told several friends having stomach or stomach trouble what Grape-Nuts did for me and in every case they speak highly of the food."

"There's a Headache." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Money in Flax On New Breaking

Prepares the Soil for Wheat and Provides Food Crop

J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr. Director Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says:

"For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 of '26, flax offers an opportunity for money making this year on this land and a crop for the future. Every crop breaking about three inches deep, so as to fill all openings or spaces between the furrows, and to conserve any available moisture, will be such a preparation as gives a fair chance of a fair crop of flax, if good seed is carefully sown before the first of June. Seed cost at the rate of 30 to 40¢ per acre.

"Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly it will often be available to sow the last few acres in flax for wheat to flax instead. The cash return from the first crop is likely to be practically equal this year.

"The flax crop will rot the soil on new breaking, and leave the soil in at least as good condition for wheat as if it had been summer-fallowed. Besides, it will provide a substantial return for the farmer, who averaged around \$2 a bushel for several months past."

How Sickly Women May Get Health

Jack What went poor Algy to the insane asylum?

Tom A train of thought passed through his brain and wrecked it.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sir—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments. It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WILCOXEN, Port Mulgrave.

Germany's Vast Gun Output

It is well understood among naval men that the limiting element in the question of rapid construction of a navy is the speed with which the guns and armor can be produced.

Speaking upon this question, a critic of the United States navy plans draws attention to the fact that during the naval agitation of 1909 in England, the first Lord McKenna stated that it was not beyond the power of the Krupp establishment to produce all the guns and armor necessary for the outfit of a modern battleship in six months.

This is true of no other country. The Krupp works at Essen, Germany, having now the present increased size of the Krupp works, this authority believes that the Essen works could produce all the guns and armor necessary for the outfit of a modern battleship in six months.

Miller's Worm Powder and the battle against worms is won. These powders correct the morbid conditions of the stomach which nourish worms and these destructive parasites cannot exist after they come in contact with the medicine. The worms are digested by the powders and are speedily excreted with other refuse from the bowels. Soundness is imparted to the organs and the health of the child and fly improves.

Young Man (to coquette)—If you don't answer me one way or the other, yes or no, I'll hang myself at your garden gate.

(Coquette, Yon, mustn't) do that. Father doesn't like young men hanging about the place?—London Opinion.

A clothing rack which has been invented in which garments are hung over rods is claimed to occupy less space than the usual affair fitted with pegs and hooks.

Drives Athlete Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Athlete's Food is a natural result. Nevertheless, it is only a natural result of the use of this food, which is the passage of the affected tubes, brushed aside the trouble and opens a way for the blood to circulate. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

Pair Customer (to the waiter, who is coming out of the room): The salesman that, madam, is a peculiarity of the animal, it always sheds its skin at the time of the year.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Turns Mañana into to-morrow.

Tommy (to nurse): I've swallowed a cat erpillar.

The American Agriculturist reports the condition of the American winter wheat crop at 75.5 against 85.5 a year ago.



A Place For Everything

A man was posting up "reclaiming notices" on the walls of a college, where the man posted over the door the following: "1,000,000 more men wanted to apply with in."

The second was posted on an undertaker's window, where a model coffin was on show. The poster was: "Fall in and die."

The third poster was posted over the gate of a cemetery, and was as follows: "Admission by license. Your King and Country need you."

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Jensen—I thought they were going to put a sewer in this street."

Henson—They are. They'll begin digging just as soon as the asphalt is laid.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by Catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the blood and healing the diseased parts.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get out of Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

The Kaiser set out to destroy the empire, but in the end he only has rebuilt it. New empire and a surer foundation—built a foundation with liberty still as its keystone.

It is interesting to record, says a special despatch from Simla, that the recent winter had been the quietest in the history of the British Empire in the northwest frontier of India. Doubtless the strict neutrality maintained by the Amir of Afghanistan has contributed to this result. India continues to make multilateral war gifts and the manufacture of munitions is proceeding briskly, many shipments having been made already. The development of existing factories is receiving the urgent attention of the government. The trade of India continues satisfactory.

The Silver Lining. The Tender-Hearted Cook. No bad news I have. The Master's been wounded.

The Cook—There now, ma'am, don't let that worry you. They tell me they can patch 'em up, 'em they're better than before. Sketch.

Germination tests conducted by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture this spring showed 50 per cent. of loss.

Mrs. Novor-Ress—We went to the theatre last night, and the seats were just been opened the other day.

Her Companion—Indeed, and what do you think of the acoustic properties?

Mrs. Novor-Ress—Well, you know, I thought they were a trifle gaudy myself. Sketch.

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Drives Athlete Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Athlete's Food is a natural result. Nevertheless, it is only a natural result of the use of this food, which is the passage of the affected tubes, brushed aside the trouble and opens a way for the blood to circulate. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

Pair Customer (to the waiter, who is coming out of the room): The salesman that, madam, is a peculiarity of the animal, it always sheds its skin at the time of the year.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Turns Mañana into to-morrow.

Tommy (to nurse): I've swallowed a cat erpillar.

The American Agriculturist reports the condition of the American winter wheat crop at 75.5 against 85.5 a year ago.

An Effort to Find Ideal Food

Feeds Rats to Find What He Should Eat

More than 1,000 rats are being used in the agricultural chemistry department of the University of Wisconsin in an effort on the part of Professor R. V. McCollum to discover the ideal food that will make people live the most efficient lives and grow at the best practical rate.

Although the experiments are being made upon rats, the results are known to be the same as if they were made upon human beings. Professor McCollum has already been at work for seven years on this problem.

He has early discovered the perfect food, but is still in search of the chemical parts of the two unknown compounds that will make up the ideal food for which he is searching.

NEW STRENGTH IN THE SPRING

Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. You must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands that without the new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have feelings of rheumatism or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disgusting pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order, that the indoor life of winter has lessened your vitality. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicine there is no tonic so effective as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills actually make new rich, red blood your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Eugene L. Carter, Amesbury, Ont., says: "I suffered for a long time from dizziness, pain in the back and sick headache, and nothing I took did me any good until I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These cured me after taking six boxes and I now feel better than ever. I did in my life. I had gained in weight to 82 pounds, and after taking the Pills I had increased to 100 pounds."

These Pills by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It is interesting to record, says a special despatch from Simla, that the recent winter had been the quietest in the history of the British Empire in the northwest frontier of India. Doubtless the strict neutrality maintained by the Amir of Afghanistan has contributed to this result. India continues to make multilateral war gifts and the manufacture of munitions is proceeding briskly, many shipments having been made already. The development of existing factories is receiving the urgent attention of the government. The trade of India continues satisfactory.

The Silver Lining. The Tender-Hearted Cook. No bad news I have. The Master's been wounded.

The Cook—There now, ma'am, don't let that worry you. They tell me they can patch 'em up, 'em they're better than before. Sketch.

Germination tests conducted by the Saskatchewan department of agriculture this spring showed 50 per cent. of loss.

Miller's Worm Powder and the battle against worms is won. These powders correct the morbid conditions of the stomach which nourish worms and these destructive parasites cannot exist after they come in contact with the medicine. The worms are digested by the powders and are speedily excreted with other refuse from the bowels. Soundness is imparted to the organs and the health of the child and fly improves.

Young Man (to coquette)—If you don't answer me one way or the other, yes or no, I'll hang myself at your garden gate.

(Coquette, Yon, mustn't) do that. Father doesn't like young men hanging about the place?—London Opinion.

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Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal-barbarous-brutal. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act quickly. Relieve constipation, eliminate bile, and they can fight!

Care can be taken. Ask druggists and grocers, or write for free literature. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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KITCHENER

The whole British Empire mourns the death of Lord Kitchener. Our loss is great, but it is not irreparable. It is as much sentimental as it is real. We mourn Kitchener because we would have had him live until the moment at least when complete victory would have rewarded his stupendous efforts. We might have had him live that he might be fittingly honored for the invaluable services that he has performed for Great Britain, for the Empire, and for civilization in general. His death has deprived us of the opportunity adequately to show our appreciation of the most desirable movement. But his greatest work had been accomplished long before he was engulfed in the stormy waters of the North Sea. He had transformed the British Empire from a non-military people into a military people of the first rank. He had built up an organization and given it an impetus that cannot be destroyed, that cannot be brought to rest until it has accomplished the great work for which it was created. His was the work of creation. That work has been completed—and not the least valuable part of the work that he performed was the placing of the great machine that he had built in his hands, competent to continue its operation in the permanent absence of the master builder.

It is fitting that the whole British Empire should recognize in impressive manner the great debt of gratitude that it owes to this great man. It is perhaps fitting while such a debt is being so widely acknowledged that the man who placed us under that stupendous obligation should be unable to respond to our plaudits. His was a life that was led for a single purpose—service to his country. It was solitary, austere. He sought no applause. He sought no honors. He received both without enthusiasm and without obvious signs of gratification. When they were loudly acclaimed and deeply mourned in the streets of London, he was silent, his inability to respond, consistent with the character that revealed no emotion, that sought no credit, that flushed at no praise, and that regarded criticism and eulogy alike with a superior silence and an unaffected indifference. His tomb is as austere, as impressive, and as stately as was his life of singular aloofness. The sounds of a nation's lamentation and a people's mourning are wafted over it from the four corners of the earth on every shifting breeze that sweeps the surface of the seas. "The rest is silence."

CANADA AFTER THE WAR

Financial authorities in Canada are not at one in respect to predictions regarding conditions after the war. Feleg Howland, president of the Imperial Bank, has expressed the opinion that there will be a period of "serious depression on the resumption of peace." The bank's for the future is its smaller 14th crop and probable lower prices and the cessation of the manufacture of war munitions. The Monetary Times does not agree with Mr. Howland, according to the leading editorial of its issue of June 2. The Monetary Times declares that the slackened activities will not appear immediately after the war.

But the inspiring part of Mr. Howland's prediction is accepted by the Times. It is to the effect that the declaration of peace "will be followed by a period of greater prosperity than this country has ever enjoyed."

It is the belief in Alberta that this province will suffer the least of any of the members of the Canadian Confederation after the war. This is not a munitions producing province. It has very few factories. Its principal business is the production of food stuffs, of livestock, and of raw material which the rest of the world simply must have, war or no war. Alberta cannot experience an industrial reaction for the reason that there are no industries to be affected. But Alberta's grain, hogs, cattle, horses, and dairy products are needed by the rest of the Dominion

and by the rest of the world. It must also be considered that this province has millions of acres of free and choice land for the settler, and that this land can be made to produce a crop in one season's working. There are no primeval forests to be laboriously chopped or dynamited away. The soil has only to be turned up by the plow, to be cultivated and sowed, and Mother Nature brings forth amazing riches.

Alberta offers advantages to men which no other country can offer, and when, after the war, veterans look about for a place in which to make their future home, this province will hold out to them incomparable and irresistible opportunities.

As for Canada as a whole, it is held in many quarters that it will recuperate from the shock of war in a very short time. Its increasing wealth and the opening up of its resources will atone for the war debt that is being piled up, and the burden will not fall so heavily as on those nations which have exhausted their resources in the conflict.

UNTRUTHFUL CRITICS

Recently the New York Tribune, which is supposed to be a strong pro-British paper, published an article on the war by Frank Simonds, who is reputed to be one of the greatest living American correspondents. The article was a slashing attack upon British inefficiency and the loss of British prestige during the war. The Financial Post of Canada quoted the article with approval.

A few scattered quotations will serve to demonstrate the manner of stupid and hair-brained things a man must say who sets out to prove what Simonds tried to prove. Here they are: "The French have been disappointed since the beginning at what the British army has accomplished."—"British prestige has become a by-word in the market places of the world."—"Britons realize that alone of the countries of the world their country has failed to meet the crisis, not at the moment it came, but ever since."—"In Britain you hear of how Britain saved Russia and France and Belgium. Britain has saved nothing on land, and the whole world waits until the British can at last get ready."—"Its leaders are little men with fluent speech and purblind eyes."

Nothing more brutally untrue has been written since the war commenced. The British people and the British Press have criticized no one but themselves. They have glorified Russia and France and Belgium and Serbia. But what is the catch, the hard truth? Britain alone of all the allies was prepared to Britain before the war was not to be held responsible at all on land. Britain's sole responsibility was on the sea. And what critic can say that she was not prepared? The history of the world records nothing so marvellous as the immediate bottling up of the second greatest navy in the world, the sweeping from the Seven Seas of every enemy ship, the transportation of the armies of the allies from every quarter of the globe, and the continuance of the world's commerce as in times of peace!

But that is not all. Britain has done more. She has raised and equipped an army of 5,000,000 men—something which was not in the contract. She threw the flower of her army into the breach of the Marne. She ordered today one hundred miles of the Western front!

Nor is that all! Britain has financed her allies in at least six foreign lands. Britain has supplied equipment and munitions to the hosts of Russia and all her allies. Her contribution has been so colossal that it staggers the imagination. Had Britain been able to think only of her own army, it would today be the greatest fighting force on earth. But not until Britain has poured out assistance to the ends of the earth can she herself "at last get ready."

This is the country whose "leaders are little men with fluent speech and purblind eyes." When the poor war critic dared to write the words

and others of his neutral ilk are decayed and forgotten the giants who today guide the destinies of the British Empire will be glorified in the permanent records of history and enshrined in the undying memories of a grateful world.

NO MOKE FOOLISHNESS

At last the German war party has decided that it is a waste of time to continue peace talk along the one-sided lines it has been following for some time past. Evidently an idea was abroad in Germany that the Allies were staggered by the strong offensive the Central Powers had put up and were willing to consider peace terms of any sort. With the statements of the French and British premiers in reply to the overtures of Bethmann-Hollweg the scales have fallen from that gentleman's eyes and he, intimates that the last peace talk has been heard so far as Germany is concerned.

From henceforth Germans will fight to the limit in defence of home and country, fearing neither death nor devil, and firm in the conviction that ultimately victory will perch on their banners. This and much more of the same sort the German chancellor tells us in his latest utterance, though there is reason to believe his speech was intended more to arouse warring enthusiasm at home than to inform the outside world.

However, the news is welcome, no matter for what reason it was given out. It will have the effect of silencing the troublesome peace makers of neutral nations, who have been grasping at straws in their efforts to find excuse for breaking in where they are not wanted. The Allies have always said the war cannot end until the German war party is crushed. The Germans evidently now believe the Allies meant what they said.

HUNS CANNOT INTIMIDATE CANADIANS

In some quarters the theory has been advanced that the Germans, by their unparalleled cannonading and bombing on the Hooge-Ypres line, have been trying to intimidate the Canadians. If this has been the purpose of the Teutons they have failed and they will fail no matter how severely they test the courage of the men from the Dominion. That this is so is evidenced by the message from Britain that 50,000 Canadians who are quartered there for training, are clamoring to be sent to the trenches to take the places of those who have been killed or wounded.

This is the spirit that animates Canadians. Reverses do not dull it; rather do they arouse it. Canadians are slow to be angered into fighting mood, but when their blood is heated by opposition, they become fairly berserk in their onslaught and the enemy suffers accordingly. Although not militarily trained, they are not distance the men who have been trained to arms from birth when they are spurred by necessity and by carnage.

What has happened at Hooge and Ypres is the tragedy of war. Our men accepted it heroically and those who survive and those who have been in training, are ready, yet they clamor to be allowed to run a similar risk that they may avenge their fallen comrades.

At home the same spirit will be made manifest by increased activity in the recruiting offices. Canadians are called to arms by the casualty list and by the death of Lord Kitchener.

DANISH VIOLINIST

SCORED BIG SUCCESS

All the Vancouver daily paper speak in the very highest terms of the Skovgaard Concert Co. We take the following from The Daily Province (Vancouver) of May 23rd, 1916: "To a delighted audience of large capacity Axel Skovgaard, the noted Danish violinist and his talented company of metropolitan artists, made his initial tour to a Vancouver audience last evening at the Avenue Theatre. The works chosen by him were Vieuxtemps' Ballade and Polonaise, Gypsy Dance, a composition

of his own, and with Madame Alice McClung Skovgaard the famous Sonata in E-Minor by Emil Sjogren. These are works demanding the talents of a very able player, but they were rendered in a most pleasing style. Mr. Skovgaard lived up to the high reputation he has gained as a violinist, and the hearty applause and encore was sufficient to show that the audience thoroughly enjoyed his work.

"A truly artistic performance was the rendering of the tremendously difficult Chopin Polonaise (opus 53) by Madame McClung Skovgaard, in which she displayed rare technique and a perfect understanding. Her work was loudly and justly applauded. "Skovgaard has surrounded himself with a very capable company of vocalists, all of whom were recalled. They were Clara Freuler, who sang the aria 'Les Adieux de Jeanne d'Arc,' a notable composition by Tschaikowsky, and with Francis Cowles "Under the Desert Star," by Gordon Temple. Florence Haakins sang "Chanson Provencale," and with Molly Byerly Wilson the flower duet from Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." A very successful number was the cavatina from Faust by Francis Cowles, while a trio of songs was contributed by Miss Hawkins. The entire performance was most successful and the programme a particularly attractive one."

In order that all music lovers advantage of the opportunity of hearing this celebrated violinist and clever company the admission prices have been considerably lowered for this engagement at the Comet Theatre, Lacombe, on Monday, June 12th. Admission prices are as follows: Children, 50c; general admission, 75c; reserved seats, \$1.00; boxes, \$1.50.

Children in arms will not be admitted.

EDMONTON EXHIBITION

In the endeavor to make farming profitable, there has always been a strong tendency to overlook the fact that economy in strength is a factor to be considered—especially in women's strength. As a result of this tendency, the work of the farm woman has to a great degree been accomplished on "woman power," while inventive genius was spent on the production of farm machinery to be run with the least possible outlay of energy. This, however, cannot continue indefinitely. Women wear out almost as quickly as machinery, and they are awakening to the realization that they are of more value than the work upon which they expend their energy. Perhaps even more men realize this, and are ready to encourage the invention of labor saving devices for the home.

As if in reply to the cry of the farm women "How can we save ourselves, and still accomplish the work which must be done" comes a competition at the Edmonton Exhibition, July 10th-15th, instigated by Mr. William Short, K.C., "for the best lay-out of labor-saving devices for a farm home, preference being given to machinery in place. Exhibit to show at least water pumping, washing, churning, milk separating, or like service. Economy of cost and maintenance, with ease of operation by a woman, to be essential features. Scheme to be practical, in the opinion of the judges. Exhibitor may, if he chooses, show by plan, illustrating scheme, referring, however, to appliances on exhibit of standard make."

The value of this competition is obvious, and the women of the town will be equally interested with the farm women, in this display which is primarily for the benefit of the latter. The prizes are generous. The first prize donated by Mr. Short is \$25.00. The second and third prizes offered by the Exhibition Association are \$15.00 and \$10.00 respectively.

BORN

BANKS: At Lacombe, on Sunday, June 11, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Banks, a daughter.



From Warehouse to Your Table without the possibility of the slightest deterioration is ensured by the new wrapping in which

BLUE RIBBON TEA

is now packed and sold. The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several drawbacks. Every housewife knows them. Easily torn—liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable. The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapper is a perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short—

A PERFECT WRAPPING FOR A PERFECT TEA. As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer.

Examine Your Wardrobe



If you require anything in the Clothing line—

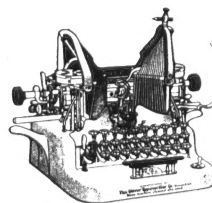
ORDER NOW

as goods are becoming scarce and steadily rising in price, and it will pay you to **Order Now!** We can still supply suits from \$20.00 but the selections are going down fast **Order Now!**

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Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN



Reasons Why

The **OLIVER** Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

7. **Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.
8. **Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

DON'T FORGET THE WAR VETERAN WHEN YOU HAVE A JOB TO OFFER

Please notify
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
EDMONTON
Howard Stutchbury, Secy
OR
WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY
Win. Adair, Asst. Secy.

NAVAL OFFICER TELLS OF VISIT TO THE FLEET

London, June 8.—"It is a tonic to visit Beatty's battle cruiser fleet, from which I have just returned," said a naval officer of high rank to the Associated Press today. He added: "The officers and men are in splendid form. Instead of feeling depressed, they are inclined to feel sorry for the poor Germans. It is impossible to speak too highly of the officers and men of our destroyers, who were simply wonderful. They consistently held the upper hand in the greatest battle ever engaged in by these little warcraft.

"Until we have Admiral Jellicoe's full report, which is being collected and digested as rapidly as possible, it is quite out of the question for me to give any more connected details of the battle than have been published. But I can relate a few incidents and give some impressions, which may show something of the spirit of our men. As for the fleet itself it is quite ready for another battle as big as the Jutland action.

"The gallant exploit of the commander of a destroyer is one of the most striking incidents of the action, which amounted in extraordinary feats. This destroyer, fifth in the line, saw four fire leaders, one by one, put out of action, but kept ahead without swerving, and got all her torpedoes home. She then discovered a great German battleship looming out of the mist so closely that, when the enemy fired his big guns, their blast blew over the funnel and masts of the little warship. She escaped without further damage.

"Another marvellous escape of one of our destroyers was also reported, when a destroyer reported himself wounded. But as no shell had struck the ship the commander decided to relieve the man. He, however, reported himself again the next morning as a casualty, and showed the commander a 12-inch unexploded projectile which had dropped through the hatchway into the hold.

"A similar incident occurred aboard the battle cruiser Lion, where two junior officers from the fighting top saw an unexploded 12-inch projectile lying on the deck in some burning debris. These officers ran to the fire and extinguished it, and threw the projectile overboard.

"I was surprised on my return here, where I saw for the first time the official German admission of casualties and personnel, which show from the numbers known to have been engaged that the losses of German ships must have been greater than our estimate.

"Our officers admit that the German gunners were good, but not as destructive as ours. At first the light was much in their favor, but towards the end our monocrafts showed this. The result was, in the general opinion of the officers and men of our ships which were engaged in the action, that the German fleet received such a straining that it is not likely to make sea for six months."

DAIRY PRODUCTS PROSPECTS

In the second number of the Agricultural War Book just issued, under the auspices of the Federal Department of Agriculture, there is much valuable information regarding the dairy products of this and other countries.

A significant conclusion to be derived from the statistical and other facts there supplied is that Canada is not doing all that she might in meeting the world's demands for these commodities. There is, however, some consolation in the statement made by Professor Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, that 1915 showed an improvement. There is additional solace in the fact that the western provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are devoting special attention to the products of the dairy. Last year was the best year in this respect that these provinces ever knew, and 1916 promises a great deal better yet. Something that the entire country needs to bear in mind is that if we continue to turn out cheese and butter of the standard attained to and recognized abroad, particularly in Britain, the market can hardly be over supplied. Canadian cheese has earned a reputation that cannot be exceeded, a gratifying fact that is abundantly proven by the market price. Butter is not so much in demand for the one simple reason that it is not as easily sent, or in other words, is more perishable.

Statistical tables regarding dairy products are given in The War Book that are well worthy of study, being at once enlightening, instructive, and encouraging. From these, for instance, it is learnt that in ten years our increase of values in dairy products reached a total of \$42,869,071, to which the provinces contributed in the following manner:

- Quebec, \$11,455,294.
- Ontario, \$8,556,717.
- Alberta, \$7,309,276.
- Saskatchewan, \$6,836,433.
- Manitoba, \$3,285,376.
- New Brunswick, \$1,738,205.
- Nova Scotia, \$1,732,111.
- British Columbia, \$1,400,502.
- Prince Edward Island, \$490,038.

Some other information gleaned from the book is that although values increased in the older provinces owing to the greatly enhanced prices the number of milk cows in those provinces decreased considerably. Ontario fell away to the tune of 32,784; Quebec, 14,691; New Brunswick, 2,522; Nova Scotia to 9,515; and Prince Edward Island to 4,328; a total decrease in numbers of 63,870. On the other side of the shield we have the magnificent showing made by the Western provinces in which the aggregate in milk cows reached close upon a quarter of a million in the decade as follows: Saskatchewan, 124,512; Alberta, 158,586; Manitoba, 13,856; British Columbia, 13,856, making a total of 249,372, and creating an aggregate increase for the entire country of 185,502.

One other table gives the increase of population during the same period as 34.13 per cent., the total production of milk as 43.75 per cent., of the decrease of exports of dairy products as milk as 11.05 per cent., of the increase of imports as milk 14.2 per cent., of the increase of total consumption as 74.92 per cent., of the increase of consumption per capita as 30.41 per cent., of the increase in milk cows as 7.70 per cent., and of the increase in number of milk cows as 33.50 per cent. Of the class of figures quoted in this paragraph probably the most satisfactory is the last mentioned, implying as it does that the quality of the animal is improving. There is, however, as the Book says, room for improvement yet of from 25 to 50 per cent.

In spite of the general increase in dairying indicated by these quotations it is an altogether flattering to ourselves to read that with all our resources, thrift and industry, Canada holds a comparative low place in the order of production per head of population, sharing the honor with France of being sixth in the rotation of nations. New Zealand comes first with a per centage of 197, then Denmark with 48, the United States with 49, Sweden with 48, Switzerland with 38, and Canada and France each with 36. Austria figures at 32, Germany at 31, and the United Kingdom at 27.

REGISTRATION, NOT CONSCRIPTION

It may be found expedient to adopt a form of registration in

Canada in order to recruit more troops, but conscription is out of the question. It would be impossible to enforce conscription in the provinces other than Quebec and omit that province. If conscription were ordered in the Dominion it would have to be general. The other provinces would not tolerate the exclusion of Quebec. Yet Quebec cannot be compelled to take part in the defence of the Empire unless it so wills. Its people cannot be forced to bear arms and, judging from the experience since the war began, very few of them can be coerced to do so.

Registration might be feasible for it would entail a moral if not a legal obligation, and only a poor spirited man would refuse to respond to the call when his turn came.

Speaking of the failure of Quebec to provide recruits, the reason given by those who have scoured that province in search of men who are willing to do more than mouth patriotism, is that the residents, particularly those in the rural districts, are peculiarly insular. Three things take all their attention—their farm, their family and their church. Sometimes one comes first in their thoughts and affections, sometimes another, but it seems that there is no room for a fourth object in life. They have no imperialism; they have no real nationalism. They revolve in a very small orbit and not even a world war can throw them out of it.

They take but a cursory interest in the conflict that is being waged by civilization against the Huns. The struggle is to them something extremely remote. It does not stir their blood nor excite their patriotism.

Such men as Armand Lavergne and Henri Bourassa have smothered any sparks of loyalty that may have remained in the breasts of the French Canadians of rural Quebec. The natives can see and hear them, and they know no better than to accept the wild utterances as the truth. But patriotism is not to be seen nor heard and hence many people in Quebec have no conception as to its meaning nor to its implied responsibilities.

Some day they may learn their duty, but never so long as they can be influenced and stamped by irresponsible types of the Lavergne-Bourassa type.

ALBERTA UNDER "DRY" LAW

As the hour for the enforcement of the prohibition act draws nearer, hotel men and the general public are awaiting with interest the decision at which government members will arrive in respect to framing a hotel act. It is expected that some measure similar to that which has been adopted in Saskatchewan will be passed, varied only in respect to the special needs of this province.

In order to assist councils of towns and villages, which have a population of less than a thousand, and to provide adequate accommodation for travellers, the government is making arrangements to issue grants to extend over the period of the next two and one-half years until the time of readjustment is passed. These grants shall decrease with the expiration of each six-month period, until they are withdrawn altogether. Grants will always be paid to civic councils and not to individuals, and then only when the director shall have satisfied himself that the grant is actually required.

Believing that something should be provided to take the place of the hotel bar-room as a social center, reading rooms are to be established in all towns, operated by the civic fathers, where farmers driving in from the country may have a place of assembly. In addition, rest rooms are to be furnished for farmers' wives, where busy country women who must bring their families in with them when they come to shop, may spend an hour in rest between shopping periods. The government grant will also extend to this use; and to insure a successful working out of all details, four officers to be known as "accommodation supervisors" will be appointed to act in conjunction with the director appointed by the government for the province, who will visit the towns and villages with a view to assisting local authorities to solve and accommodate their problems which may arise.

DUNLOP AUTOMOBILE TIRES

SPECIAL TREAD TRACTION TREAD

1894-1916

"I was the first to make an auto tire—or any type of tire—in Canada. That's why I speak positively on the tire subject. I have always maintained that you get the same quality in a tire that you get in the maker of that tire—High Sense of Values, High Record of Results. Also, to my way of thinking, Tire Mileage is nothing else than the ability to deliver. Notice that 'Dunlop' and 'Delivers' commence with the same letter."

"Dunlop 'Traction' and Dunlop 'Special'—and the rest of the Dunlop Tire Family—have been O.K.'d by me—the Quality Tester."

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

A GRAND ARMY OF CANADA

Approximately 400,000 men will return to Canada from the war. If these form a Grand Army of Canada they will be one of the most potent of our national forces. They will gain a mighty influence in our municipal, provincial, and federal politics, and in our social, economic, industrial and commercial affairs. Yet, who will say that this is not their right? Will they not have earned more than their country can give them? Will they not be more deserving of the good things of life than those who have stayed at home in ease while Canada's soldiers at the front have faced death, wounds, and untold suffering and hardships in their country's cause? Only inordinately selfish and unpatriotic persons will begrudge the returned veteran a suitable recognition of their heroism and self-sacrifice, and such persons are very much in the minority, and will be even more so when the soldiers come back.

As Lord Northcliffe stated recently, the returned soldiers will be supermen. They have walked hand in hand with death and have been unafraid. They have been willing to lay down their lives, not for the lust of fighting, although they are lusty fighters, but for a great principle which represents the liberty and safety of their families, their friends, their nation, and the world. They have acquired authority and have learned to respect. They will be the sound men who have passed through a fiery furnace, and been tempered and strengthened by the process.

CORRESPONDENCE

WIRELESS FROM WEST

A couple of Harvard students spied a pair of silver mounted garters in a Harvard Square shop window. Thinking to raise a smile from the chaperon at the counter they asked the price of a dog collar, pointing to the silver clasped garters. She turned, looked sweetly at the young men and said, "We do not separate them for puppies, sir."

The dairy was complaining to the holyman about the quality of the milk. "Short of grass feed this year," said the dairyman. "Then cows of mine is just as sorry about it as I am. I often stand and watch them ruminating, because they feel as how their milk don't seem credit. You don't believe it?" "Oh, yes, I believe it," said the lady, "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their teats into our can."

They had been married just six months when the baby arrived. A few days after the mother and the happy father and asked how the child was doing. "Oh! said papa, "he's all right, only he has one feet." "One feet?" exclaimed the doctor, "how did he get them?" "Well, Doc, I guess if you had made a nine months journey in six your feet would be sore too," replied papa.

Edmonton Exhibition
July 10th-15th, 1916

\$25,000 Offered in CASH PRIZES
ENTRIES CLOSE ON JUNE 27th.

Take Your Summer Vacation During Exhibition Week and Visit the Big Fair.

Grand Provincial Orange Celebration on the Grounds July 12th.

Splendid Attractions Have Been Secured for Your Entertainment, including:

KATHERINE STINSON, SENSATIONAL AVIATOR
World at Home Shows on Midway, March of the Allies, Roller Coaster.

Edmonton Exhibition Association

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Calgary Industrial Exhibition

JUNE 29 TO JULY 5

SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

Going dates June 25th to July 4th. Return Limit July 7th.

Full particulars and tickets from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

TOO MANY TITLES IN CANADA

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

MORE MEN THAN WOMEN HAVE APPENDICITIS

Surgeons state men are slightly more subject to appendicitis than women. Lacombe people should know that a few doses of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's, often relieve or prevent appendicitis. This medicine removes such surprising food matter that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE of constipation, sour stomach or gas. The INSTANT, easy action of Adler's is surprising. A Crohn's, drogglet.

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary
P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 10
Office Deane Block, Barrack Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. F. E. Reeve, S. G.; M. B. McDonald, R. S.

Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world—Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap.

EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

An Exclusively Canadian Company

Assets Over Four Million Dollars

An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES

FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

(SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WHOSE BY THESE MARKS OF THE TRADE)

KEEP THEM WORKING

A horse in the field is worth two in the barn.

Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Corn from pulling your horse in the barn can prevent these troubles from keeping him in the barn very long. You can get

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

at any drug store for \$1 a bottle, or \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say: "One bottle cured my horse."

Dr. J. J. KENDALL CO., Keweenaw Falls, Wt.

Gold Leaf Shoe Dressing

Especially adapted for Ladies and Gentlemen's shoes. Produces a brilliant shine of any well-shined shoe. Contains no oil. Is the only shoe dressing that contains no oil. It is the only shoe dressing that contains no oil. It is the only shoe dressing that contains no oil.

AT ALL DEALERS

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

What They Cured

Here's the remarkable experience of a Nova Scotian—

"I was once a terrible sufferer with kidney and bladder troubles, and at times I would lose the use of my legs, and could not go away from home without some one with me. I was treated by different doctors for years, and only got temporary relief. My son advised me to take Gin Pills, and after taking the first six boxes I got relief. I continued to take them until I got completely cured. I love my life to Gin Pills."

—M. J. MURPHY, Port Moresby, B. N. S.

GIN PILLS are 50¢ a box of 6 boxes for \$2.50. All orders must be accompanied by a check or money order. National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

The United States is said to be the greatest sugar-consuming country in the world. In 1913 its total consumption amounted to 7,743,000 tons, including cane, beet and molasses. This is a per capita consumption of 64.5 pounds per annum. Much of this is consumed in the form of candy. Over \$200,000,000 worth of candy is sold annually in the United States.

The chocolate of Mother's Choice, Worm Expeller, puts it within reach of all and it can be got at any drugstore.

"When James bought his new house it was with the express understanding that he should have a room of his own, a den of study."

"Yes, I know what you mean. Did he get it?"

"Yes, and a wife furnished it."

"How?"

"With a sewing machine, a cutting table, two dressers, a dummies, three sewing chairs and a full-length mirror."

—"Tribune"

Cannot Advance Dare Not Retreat

This is Kipling's View of the German Present Position

The Revue de Paris publishes extracts from three letters sent by Rudyard Kipling to M. André Chéribon. Mr. Kipling expresses his opinion very clearly on the military aspect of the war. He has repeatedly shown, he says, that the Germans cannot withdraw from their present line of battle, for if they did they would explain why to their own people. They cannot afford to retreat. Their force has to be used up bit by bit and individually, either by their advancing and winning victories, or staying where they are. And when it is used up there will not be very much German power left to consider.

In all this, Mr. Kipling points out, he is starting from the hypothesis that the war has meant no less to the enemy than to the loss of men. In the course of one of his letters Mr. Kipling appeals to France, who has paid with the blood of her flesh to England, with her half millions of sacrificed lives and more to come, and to Russia, with her innumerable dead, to hold on. "The rats are there before us in a single ditch," he says, "and the English and the empire are concerned, we can put enough men on the western front to hold the line as the French are holding them, and when we do, it will be the Germans who will have to be thinking."

Mr. Kipling views the financial situation from the point of view of a soldier. Being 50 years of age, he refuses to take an optimistic view of things. He is 50 or less perhaps may strive to prove that every war is succeeded by a wave of immense prosperity, whose causes are psychological as well as material, but Mr. Kipling prefers to accept the popular theory that the world is awaiting Britain. But he is not downhearted in the midst of this general gloom. He is cheered by the thought that when the whole world is ruined (materially) ever one will be as rich as his neighbor.

In England, where small subscribers to the national loans are, he says, not numerous, a certain proportion of debt will be wiped off the slate on the simple pretext that men who were rich enough to lend large sums to the state are rich enough to lose them. This is immoral, he admits, but the British shall only laugh, and the losers will laugh with the rest. And then—no doubt the losers will have titles to compensate them for their monetary loss. This, he thinks, would be an admirable apothecary.

Spreading Good News Broadcast

WANTS EVERYBODY TO KNOW DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM

Louis Champagne, after a Long Period of Sickness and Weakness, Says He Found New Health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Millard, Ont.—(Special)—Strong and hearty again after a long period of weakness and ill-health, Louis Champagne, a well known resident of this place, is spreading broadcast the good news that he found new health and strength in Dodd's Kidney Pills. "For a long time," Mr. Champagne states in an interview, "I suffered from kidney disease and backache. My appetite was uncertain, and I got up in the morning with a bitter taste in my mouth. There were flashes of light before my eyes, and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. My limbs were heavy and I was all ways tired."

"Then I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I am glad to be able to say that two boxes made me well. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all those who suffer from feebleness or bad kidneys."

If you have the symptoms mentioned by Mr. Champagne you may be sure your kidneys need attention. Neglected kidneys are the cause of more than half the life mankind is heir to. The way to treat sick or weak kidneys is to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Life's Handicap

Fond Mother (proudly)—And do you not think 'e looks like 'is father?"

The Soldier (sympathetically)—Don't you let that worry you, Mrs. McFarthy, so long as 'e's 'ealthy. —Passing Sioux

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

First Trump: You seem very 'appy about it. What's up?"

Second Trump (tenderly) was speechless for a moment, but then he burst out all this time on. "I've only just found out that I've bin eloped the country to win this war."

No man or woman should hobble about because of a cold when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

A new electric washing machine for household use does all its work in a stationary laundry tub and eliminates all handling of the water by the operator.

Russian Railway Extended to Tabriz

The Russian railway just extended to Tabriz, Persia, probably will be pushed into Baluchistan to link Petrograd with British India cities, according to a communication to the United States department of commerce from H. Baker, commercial attaché at Petrograd, describing the opening of the line into Persia. Mr. Baker rode on the first train that entered that ancient Persian city.

The railway was pushed to hurried completion for military purposes and no commercial freight will be handled for some time. Eventually the line is expected to divert to Russian cities the trade of Tabriz, most of which formerly went to Black Sea ports and through Turkey.

Tabriz is the leading carpet market of the world and has a population of 200,000. It has a heavy trade also in cotton and dried fruits. Quantities of raisins are grown in the surrounding country.

MOTHER AND BABY

The fond mother always has the welfare of her little ones at heart. She is continually on the watch for any appearance of the malady which threatens her little ones. Thousands of mothers have learned by experience that nothing will equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the children well. Concerning them Mrs. R. Morehouse, River Road, N. B., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I have ever used for my baby. He was very cross but the Tablets soon put him right again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Medical Officer—Not much wrong with him. Give him a Number Nine Pill.

The Orderly—I'm afraid we're out of "Number Nines," sir.

The Medical Officer—Then give him a Number Four and a Number Five—London Opinion.

Aching Back Gets Relief Quick! One Rub With "Nerviline" Cures

Every Bit of Stiffness and Soreness Goes When "Nerviline" is Used

Pain in back or side is awful hard to reach. Deep in the tissue is a congested or strained muscle. It is a long way for a liniment to go. Liniments you have used will not reach it, and the pain bothers you, whether moving or lying down.

What a pity you haven't tried Nerviline! Penetrating, you ask? Yes, and powerful, too. Nerviline strikes in far deeper than any application you have ever used. You might pay a dollar,

ten dollars, a hundred, for that matter, but you could not equal Nerviline, either in strength, quickness of action, or permanency of relief.

If you think this too much to say for Nerviline, try it, and be convinced.

If you receive from Nerviline even a little less relief from pain than this advertisement induces you to expect, you can get your money back. The only pain remedy in the world sold under a guarantee is Nerviline—surely it is safe to try it.

Nerviline is sold by druggists everywhere, 25 cents or 50 cents a bottle or a box. From The Catarhoid Co., Kingston, Canada.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, DR. H. S. B. B. THERAPION

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure. The Great English Remedy. It is a powerful, refreshing, and invigorating tonic, and is sold by all druggists or mailed in plain glass on receipt of \$1.00. It is sold by all druggists or mailed in plain glass on receipt of \$1.00. It is sold by all druggists or mailed in plain glass on receipt of \$1.00.

Husband (explaining income tax)—You see, my dear, if our tax is over a stated amount we have to pay the government.

Wife—And if it is under that amount does the government have to pay us?

Despite the numerous "cures," cancer continues to increase.

OVERSTRAINED NERVES

"This twirling gets on my nerves."

"Now I'm well and enjoy my work."

Neurasthenia or Exhaustion of the Nervous System.

It is quite possible for the nervous system to be considerably exhausted before you realize the seriousness of your condition. You do not feel up to the mark, are easily tired out, worry over little things, and get cross and irritable, but do not consider yourself sick.

For this reason, we shall give an outline of the symptoms so that you may be warned in time and use preventive treatment at a time when it will do the most good.

1. General discomfort—excitement and depression alternating.
2. Headache and sometimes dizziness, and deafness.
3. Disturbed, restless, unrefreshing sleep, interrupted by dreams.
4. Weakness of memory, particularly of recent events.
5. Blurring sight, noises and ringing in the ears.
6. Disturbance of sensibility or feeling, as in hands, or, with women, in the breasts.
7. Coldness of parts of body or flushing and sweats.
8. Lack of tone, easily fatigued, dyspepsia.
9. Fear to be alone, or in a crowd, fear of things falling, fear of travelling, etc.

These symptoms indicate that the nerves are being starved for lack of rich, red blood. Certain elements are lacking which can best be supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This cure is easily available and awaits alone your action in applying it. There is no question of the merits of this food cure. Enquiry among your friends will prove to you that many thousands of women, and men, too, are being restored to health and vigor by use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

in SHOE POLISHES

BLACK · WHITE · TAN

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

10c F. F. Dally Co. of Canada Ltd., Hamilton, Canada 10c

THE BRITISH ARMY'S HEART OF THE GREAT WAR MACHINE

Thoroughness and Efficiency are the Outstanding Features of the System Whereby the British Army at the Front is Kept Supplied With Requirements for Active Service

Endless rooms; a multitude of busy clerks, both men and women, filing cabinets filled with countless cards, each neatly indexed, messengers hurrying to and fro, their hands full of pink, blue, white or green slips, such is the impression the writer gets of the British general headquarters in France.

Through the windows, warehouses, after warships, factories upon a factory, railroad yards, roundhouses, a continual shifting of long trains of freight cars, a never-ending procession of great motor lorries, all blending into a huge industrial city—this is the heart of the British war machine.

Here is the heart of the wonderful war machine which England has built up in little more than a year—built with the utmost care and equipped in spite of insuperable difficulties.

Nobody could look on at the workings of this organization and accuse England of being "slow." The marvel of it all is how it possibly could have been done in so short a time. The Germans have been out-generaled when it comes to thoroughness and efficiency.

The British have all the power of organization which modern science has placed at their disposal. They have the facilities for obtaining supplies of certain materials not available to Germany.

There is no shortage of rubber or wheat flour, or sugar at the British base. There is no shortage of anything. And more than that, there are millions of dollars' worth of raw materials, such as iron, copper, nickel and only held against enemy.

We stepped into the biggest garage in the world. "Model garage" would not be in the description of spacious, sunlit sheds were filled with every known make of powerful trucks. Engines were being repaired. Engines were being repaired. Engines were being repaired.

In the necessary storerooms there were labelled bins for food, from coffee to cranks. And no perfect in the system of storage, the bins are handled and issued by absolutely untrained men, many of whom never looked into a bin of food.

Across from the automobile station is the shoe factory. It seemed as if all the shoemakers of the world were in the United Kingdom must have been there, hammering away for days. At one end of the factory, a stream of lorries was dumping thousands of pairs of boots which appeared to have been made in less than a day.

Twisted and bent, covered with mud and showing gaping holes, these relics of the trenches were caught up and thrown into great vans of storage. And in the other hand they were being scooped out into huge trays and sent to the front.

At the far end of the establishment the reader can see hundreds of thousands of pairs of sturdy boots going away in sacks to divisional headquarters for distribution. And, best of all, "Tommy" wears the remains of new boots.

Wouldn't it be nice to get into this place, asked the officer who was escorting us, "to see the bakery, where several hundred thousand loaves of excellent white bread are turned out daily? The bread is better bread than is served at the average restaurant table in London or Paris."

Crisp and warm, the loaves came from the ovens and were stacked up in the storerooms to be shipped to the front. A break-bustling "caption" took us through the buildings, where the "iron rations" are stored.

They are packed in small wooden boxes containing a day's ration for twenty men. A tin of corned beef, tinned corn, tinned peas, tinned tomatoes, salt, pepper and mustard comprise one man's "iron rations" for a day. The tins are wrapped in separate packages.

The supply trains come in and go out like clockwork. The trailing platforms are on one side of the building, and the receiving platforms on the other side. The goods are shipped to the railroad near the lines the doors on the receiving side are locked, thereby avoiding the possibility of confusion.

One of the most interesting departments of this military organization is where the gas helmets are renovated. Every day many thousands of these grotesque apparatuses are sent back from the front to be repaired and refilled.

First, they are washed in a hot, antiseptic solution. They come from the front in a filthy state, and are then washed in a hot, antiseptic solution. They come from the front in a filthy state, and are then washed in a hot, antiseptic solution.

Then comes the process whereby the helmets are rendered effective against the German gases. It consists of dipping the helmets in a special solution which, when dry, completely neutralizes the deadly fumes. The wearer is then given a little rubber tube fitted with a valve which works automatically.

There are the gas filter shops, the gun shop, where the damaged rifles are repaired, the huge shop, the rubber shoe and gun barrel depots, and a dozen other branches where apparent waste is turned into new necessities, where the sludge is plugged to prevent leaks in the

main into which millions of pounds of British gold are being poured. The establishment pays for itself many times over each day, it is said. Further, it is furnishing an elaborate business education for thousands of men who will be so much better equipped when they return to civilian life again.

It was a long hard fight, a high old struggle. At first, the feeding, clothing and arming of such a mass of men seemed almost impossible. But it was done.

Things must go with absolute regularity. It is no good getting a trainload of salt to the men if they have nothing on which to eat it. But we have things as they should be.

Not one of our men ever goes hungry. The establishment is ready for him when he needs it. When his cartridge is expended, there is a new one ready to be put into his hands. The means to replenish it. We have had to endure the criticism that we do not know, but it never bothered us much, because we knew it would work out in the end.

It is perfectly plain that he was right. It has been the men there. The men who have been there. The men who have been there. The men who have been there.

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THE LACOMBE GUARDIAN

Agricultural War Book

Production and Thrift Dealt With in New Publication

The Agricultural War Book for 1916, entitled "Production and Thrift," and having for its particular text in war time, produce more and save more, is now available for sale at a special price of 10s. 6d. per copy.

The book is a collection of articles, mostly by the author, Mr. J. H. Lacombe, and is a most valuable and instructive work. It is a most valuable and instructive work. It is a most valuable and instructive work.

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The Influence of a Picture

By Edith C. Salisbury in the Country Gentleman

There is a long stretch of prairie country between the city of Edmonton, in Western Canada, where there are some very isolated homes, and the city of Edmonton, where there are some very isolated homes.

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WOMEN OFF GERMAN EMPIRE AFTER THE WAR

Points Out the Stupendous Follies of Former Decades in Permitting the Germans to Control the Trade in Many Necessities Which Should be Within the Empire

Addressing the City Council Club at a luncheon several weeks ago, Premier Hughes of Australia returned to the question of the necessity for an immediate declaration of British policy in regard to trade after the war.

The eyes of Britons are open, said Mr. Hughes. A people slow to anger, suspicious of guile in others, fully suspicious in their own hearts, they have been slow to open their eyes to the fact that the world is now a different place.

Like a strong man called upon to fight for his life, who casts aside his armor and strikes to the buff, so stilled emotions, party subsides, cherished theories have been put aside, and the world is now a different place.

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told what the trade policy of Britain after the war is going to be, so that they can make their arrangements accordingly.

If we are to attack this question effectively, there must be organization. We must attack it systematically and scientifically. We must see what Britain and the various parts of the empire, can produce not only with commercial, but with national profit.

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The Real Tommy Atkins

Hopetful and Cheerful Under the Most Trying Conditions

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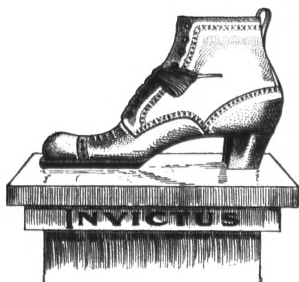
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THE LEADING STORE



Men's Shoes

Although all leathers have advanced greatly, we are still selling the famous "Invictus Shoe" at.....\$6.00
Work Shoes at proportionately low prices.

Rain Coats

We are showing the Felsprufe and Dominion Waterproof Co.'s Rain Coats in Tweeds of different colors in all the latest models. Fawn and gray Paramatas, all guaranteed waterproof, at prices ranging from.....\$5.00 to \$20.00

Shirts

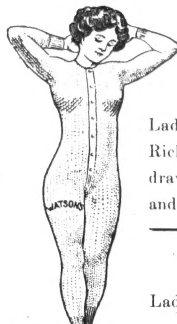
Negligee Shirts in many different patterns, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, for.... \$1.00
Lounge Shirts, with soft collars, the \$1.25 kind, for..... 85c

Ladies' Underwear

Our Ladies' Summer Underwear stock is now complete and ready for your inspection.

We would call special attention to the fact that our prices are the same as last year's in spite of war conditions and the enormous advance in cotton.

Get your Underwear without delay, while our present stock lasts.



Ladies' Vests

Ladies' Vests, 2-1 cotton ribbed, Richelieu Knit, lace trimmed, with drawstring, sleeveless, short sleeves and long sleeves, from 15c to 45c

Ladies' Lisle Vests

Ladies' Lisle Vests, from 65c to 75c



WE want you to come in and examine these Watson's Combination Suits. Feel the soft, smooth texture—and you'll realize what great comfort there is in Watson's. Stretch them and you'll find wonderful elasticity which makes them perfect-fitting—regardless of number of washings.

Watson's UNDERWEAR

Watson's Combination Suits are made in Cotton, Lisle and Mercerized. They come in long sleeves, short sleeves and sleeveless. Made to knee with long skirt, finished with beautiful Valenciennes and Torchons. Made to fit from a 30 inch to a 40 inch bust in ordinary sizes.

We give our personal word that Watson's Combination Suits will afford you the greatest underwear satisfaction—and the prices are reasonable.

If you don't want a Combination Suit, you'll surely find something you do want in the great assortment of Watson's styles.

Ladies' Drawers

2-1 cotton ribbed Richelieu Knit, in the different styles.....45c and 60c

Children's Underwear

We are also well supplied with Children's Cotton Underwear. Get all you want NOW

A. M. Campbell - Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Miss Eva Horner, of Edmonton, is visiting the home of Mr. G. T. Jackson.

Henry Bowen, of McLeod, is in town on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. L. W. Puffer.

Warm weather has prevailed this week and all crops are now making wonderfully rapid growth.

N. E. Carruthers, Principal of the High School, will look after the examinations at Ramley this year.

Harry Browne, son of L. B. Browne, formerly a resident of Lacombe, is reported wounded in the recent fighting at Ypres.

W. Crawford, Assistant Principal of the Lacombe High School, will take charge of the examinations at Ponoka this season.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

New Stock of Men's Shoes. I have just opened up a line of "Tally Ho" Shoes, corset arch support, cushion insole. A quality and the most comfortable shoe made. It is a preventive and an after aid in the majority of foot troubles. If you want foot comfort you will buy this shoe. Have also just opened a stock of the best made made-to-order shoes. L. Peterka

Will the ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. W. H. Urquhart on Tuesday evening, the 20th, from eight to ten.

The Lacombe High School closes on the 16th for the season, and the examinations in Grades 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, commence on Monday morning, 19th inst.

The Lacombe Red Cross Society acknowledges, with thanks, the making of 11 flannel shirts, 12 personal property bags and 2 pairs of socks, by the Lochinvar Red Cross ladies.

A tea and sale of baking and needlework will be held at the residence of Mrs. A. Urquhart, Edmonton Trail, on Thursday, June 22nd, from 3 till 6, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of the Presbyterian Church.

Don't fail to see Marguerite Clarke in "Still Water" at the Rex either Saturday or Monday evening. You all know her, and that there will be crowded houses, so please be early. Two shows on Saturday evening, 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

If there are so many officers in London who have been superseded in their battalions by British officers, why not form a battalion from among them? While they may not pass the tests as officers there is no doubt in their capacity and their willingness to fight.

Unofficial news, which in this case is probably incorrect, has it that the Canadian casualties in the last battle were about 9,000, which seems enormous. The number of the Canadian people is such that the news, if true, will mean a more determined struggle by those who are in khaki and a more rapid enlistment for those who are not in khaki.

EGG-O

The Baking Powder that made "Home Baking" famous.

Every woman wants baking success.

Use **EGG-O**, the kind that is full of "Baking Day Luck."

"Made in Canada for the Canadian Maid"

THE EGG-O BAKING POWDER CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

Mrs. Howard Moore, and young son, of Athabasca, who have been visiting in Lacombe for the past week, returned home on Tuesday.

The Gulf Lake season has arrived—two or three families have taken up residence at Alvera's Celebrated Summer Resort. From enquiries for cottages, it is thought that the crowd of holiday makers this year will be up to the average.

The annual Masonic service of the Foreka Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M. Lacombe, will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday, June 18th, at 7 p.m. The brethren will assemble at the Masonic Hall at 7:15 p.m. Visiting Masons cordially invited to attend. Rev. Bro. E. T. Scragg will conduct the services.

The wedding of Miss Sarah Tomney and James Alexander took place on Tuesday in St. Stephen's Church. Rev. Father Van Witten officiating. The young couple have the best wishes of their many friends in the district. They will reside on the groom's farm west of Lacombe.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Talbot this week received a very interesting letter from their daughter, Miss Louise Talbot, a Red Cross Nurse, at Salonika, Greece. Enclosed in the letter is a souvenir of the war in the shape of a piece of the outside covering of a Zeppelin airship, which was brought down near Salonika, where it was at tempting a baby-killing expedition. The crew of the Zeppelin were all killed. Miss Talbot reports herself in the best of health.

John Henderson is out with a subscription list for the purpose of fixing up the Lacombe cemetery. He is having good success, both in the way of money subscribed and work promised. Many farmers have agreed to furnish a team and man for a day to be decided on in the near future, and Mr. Henderson has agreed to take full charge of the work. The Council of the Town is donating \$50 to this worthy object.

Lacombe will have a new post office in the near future, and not a minute too soon. W. J. Burdett this week started to tear down the old building used for many years as a post office, and

will, on the 1st of July, commence the erection of a handsome brick structure on the old site. The building will occupy the space between McLeod's Store and Morrison & Johnston's, and will be a grand improvement to that part of the avenue. While the new building is in course of construction, the post office will be removed to the old Vickerson Block, Railway Street, now occupied by the Hail Insurance Co.

A young woman of easy virtue and a number of her half-bred admirers were rounded up by the chief of police on Monday night in a Chinese joint on Railway street. Fines of \$20 and costs were assessed, which the men managed to pay. The girl failed to produce the cash, so was sent up to Fort Saskatchewan jail for two months. She had only recently finished a term at the Fort under a similar conviction.

A. T. Inskip, of the Adelphi, is not worrying about the Prohibition Act, which comes into effect on July 1st. He is of the opinion that he can operate the hotel successfully without the hard stuff, and intends carrying a full stock of all soft drinks and two percent beer. He is determined that so far as he is concerned the Liquor Act will be lived up to, and will allow no intoxicating liquors on the premises after June 30th. The present bar will be made as attractive as possible with the mild beverages, and a line of first-class cigars, etc., will be carried.

Lacombe Public School will close for the mid-summer holidays on Thursday, 29th inst.

BORN

FINDLEY. At Lacombe, on Tuesday, June 13, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. John Findley, twin boys.